

## *Squib*

### **Comments on Abbreviation Conventions for Austronesian Language Names<sup>\*</sup>**

A Philippine specialist reviews an earlier proposal for abbreviating Austronesian language names and amends it in describing his current practices, together with examples.

Alan Healey (1962) was the first to attempt to list a set of principles for providing abbreviations for Austronesian language names. His principles were as follows:

1. Four-letter language names should remain unchanged, unless auxiliary designations are added.
2. Two- and three-letter abbreviations used extensively in previous literature should be retained wherever possible.
3. All abbreviations should begin with a capital letter and end with a period.
4. wherever possible, consonants rather than vowels should be chosen as the second and third letters of the abbreviation.
5. Affixes commonly used in language names should in general not form part of the abbreviation.
6. Auxiliary information, to indicate dialect by name or place, or the author of a manuscript source of the data, should be restricted to one or two letters, begin with a capital letter, and be appended to the end of the language name abbreviation.

In general I have followed Healey's suggestions in my work, and have adopted most of his suggested abbreviations (see especially my *Philippine Minor Languages: Word Lists and Phonologies* (Reid 1971). In recent work, however, especially in the suggestions that I made for abbreviations for Domingo Madulid's *A Dictionary of Philippine Plant Names* (Madulid in press), I modified my former practice in several ways:

1. I eliminated all two-letter abbreviations (this involved mainly a change of *TG* to *TAG* for *Tagalog*, *BS* to *BIS* for *Bisayan*, and *MB* to *MBO* for *Ma-*

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<sup>\*</sup> Originally published as: Squib: Comments on abbreviation conventions for Austronesian language names. *Oceanic Linguistics* 31(1):131-134. (1992)

*nobo*) and abbreviated four-letter language names, so *ATT* for *Atta*, *AYT* for *Ayta*, *ALT* for *Alta*, and *AGT* for *Agta*. The purpose was to provide consistency in appearance.

2. Where dialect designations involved a hyphenated place names such as *Samar-Leyte*, two uppercase letters are used as the abbreviation, so *Sa-mar-Leyte Bisayan* in *BISL*. The same principle is used for abbreviation of language-family names consisting of a hyphenated name, thus *MP* for *Malayo-Polynesian*, *EF* for *Extra-Formosan*, and so forth.
3. I removed final periods from the abbreviation. Context is usually sufficient to identify the letter sequences as abbreviations without the period.

In abbreviating names of language families, I have attempted to follow the same general conventions, although this has not been done so consistently. One two-letter abbreviation that I have not changed and do not think should be changed is *AN* for *Austronesian*. Note, however, that the second letter is lower case. I have also retained *PH* for *Philippines*.

Proto-language names retain the abbreviation for the language family, with an initial uppercase *P* preposed, thus *PAN* for *Proto-Austronesian*, *PPH* for *Proto-Philippines*, *PMP* for *Proto-Malayo-Polynesian*, and so forth. Using these conventions, *Proto-Oceanic* should be *POC*, not *POC*.

The following list of Philippine language names are those I have been using in recent works.

AGT	Agta	IBL	Inibaloi (Nabaloi)
AGTC	Agta, Cagayan	IBLAT	Inibaloi, Atok
ALN	Alangan, Mangyan	IBLTB	Inibaloi, Tuba
ALT	Alta	IFG	Ifugao
ALTN	Northern Alta	IFGAG	Ifugao, Amganad
ALTS	Southern Alta	IFGBT	Ifugao, Batad
ATT	Atta, Pamplona	IfgBy	Ifugao, Bayninan
AYT	Ayta	IGT	Igorot
BGB	Bagobo	ILK	Ilokano (Ilocano)
Bik	Bikol	ILKC	Ilokano, Cagayan
Bis	Bisayan	ILT	Ilongot
BisAK	Bisayan, Aklan (Aklanon)	ILTE	Egongot, Ipagi
BisBA	Bisayan, Banton (Bantoanon)	ILTK	Ilongot, Kakidugen
BisC	Bisayan, Cebu (Cebuano, Sugbuanon)	IRA	Iraya
BisHL	Bisayan, Hiligaynon (Ilonggo)	ISI	Isinai
BisKN	Bisayan, Kinaray-a	ISG	Isnag (Isneg)
BisPn	Bisayan, Panay	ISGKB	Isnag, Kabugao
BisRM	Bisayan, Romblon (Romblanon)	ISGKR	Isnag, Karagawan
BisSL	Bisayan, Samar-Leyte (Waray, Wa- ray-waray)	ISGMD	Isnag, Mindaya
BisSR	Bisayan, Surigao (Surigaonon)	ITB	Itbayaten
BKD	Bukidnon (Binukid Manobo)	ITG	Itneg
BLN	Blaan (Bilaan)	ITGB	Itneg, Binongan
BLNK	Blaan, Koronadal	ITGM	Itneg, Maeng
BLNS	Blaan, Sarangani	ITW	Itawis
BLW	Balangaw	IVT	Ivatan
BNG	Batangan, Mangyan	KAL	Kalagan
BON	Bontok	KLA	Kalingga
BONG	Bontok, Guinaang	KLABT	Kalingga, Botbot
BONT	Bontok, Tukuran	KLADN	Kalingga, Dananao
BONN	Bontok, Natonin	KLALB	Kalingga, Lubuagan
BTK	Palawan Batak	KLAMN	Kalingga, Mangali
BUT	Butuanon	KLATA	Kalingga, Tanudan
CHA	Chavacano	KLATL	Kalingga, Taluktok
CHAC	Chavacano, Cavite	KLATN	Kalingga, Tinglayan
CHAZ	Chavacano, Zamboanga	KLK	Kalagan
DGT	Dumagat	KLN	Kallahan (Kalasan)
DGTC	Casiguran Dumagat (Agta)	KLNKY	Kallahan, Kayapa
GAD	Gaddang	KLNKL	Kallahan, Keley-i
HAN	Hanunoo	KNK	Kankanay
IBG	Ibanag	KNKA	Kankanay, Atok
		KNKB	Kankanay, Bauko
		KNKL	Kankanay, Loo
		KNKS	Kankanay, Sagada

KPM	Kapampangan (Pampangueño, Pampango)	SBL	Sambal (Sambali)
KUL	Kulaman	SBLBT	Sambal, Botolan
KUY	Kuyonon (Cuyonon)	SBLPN	Sambal, Pinatubo
LAN	Lanao	SML	Samal
MAR	Maranaw (Maranao)	SNL	Sangil
MBO	Manobo	SNR	Sangir
MBOAG	Manobo, Agusan	SUB	Subanon
MBOBL	Manobo, Blit	SUBSN	Subanon, Sindangan
MBOCW	Manobo, Central-Western (Western Bukidnon)	SUBSC	Subanon, Siocon
MBOIL	Manobo, Ilianen	TAG	Tagalog
MBOKC	Manobo, Kalamansig-Cotabato	TBW	Tagbanwa
MGD	Maguindanao	TBWA	Tagbanwa, Aborlan
MMN	Mamanwa	TBWK	Tagbanwa, Kalamianen
MND	Mandaya	TAS	Tasaday
MSK	Mansaka	TBL	T'boli (Tagabili)
MYN	Mangyan	TBT	Tau't Bato
PAL	Palawan (Palaweño)	TNG	Tinggian (Itneg)
PNG	Pangasinan	TIR	Tiruray
		TSG	Tausug
		YKN	Yakan

## References

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